

Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA)

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Vermilion Cliffs National Monument
Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument
Arizona Strip Field Office - Kanab Field Office

This worksheet is to be completed consistent with the 'Guidelines for Using the DNA Worksheet' located at the end of the worksheet. The signed CONCLUSION at the end of this worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal analysis process and does not constitute an appealable decision; however, it constitutes an administrative record to be provided as evidence in protest, appeals and legal procedures.

A. BLM Office: AZ-120

Lease/Serial/Case File No. AZ-120-2005-0042

Proposed Action Title/Type: Special Recreation Permit for Paria Outpost and Outfitters

Location of Proposed Action: Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona Strip Field Office public lands, Kanab Field Office public lands and Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.

Description of the Proposed Action: Authorize a Special Recreation Permit for Paria Outpost and Outfitters, Big Water, UT. The permit would authorize the Paria Outpost to conduct day hiking, overnight backpacking, vehicle tours, and trailhead shuttles.

The majority of trips would take place in the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, and the remainder would take place on Arizona Strip Field Office and Kanab Field Office public lands. A few roads on the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument would be used to access trailheads and other areas on the rim of the Paria Canyon – Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness.

This type of action would be typical for a commercial guide service offering hiking and backpacking trips, and vehicle tours. The applicant currently holds valid SRPs with the Kanab Field Office and the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. The company adheres to Leave No Trace and Tread Lightly principles.

This permit would be issued for a period of three years. The applicant anticipates that the majority of guiding business will be in the Coyote Buttes South and Paria Canyon permit areas, and at places of interest along the House Rock Valley Road. The demand for trips onto the Paria Plateau and Cedar Mountain is currently low, but is expected to increase over the next couple of years.

On overnight backpacking trips in Paria Canyon, campsites would be located in previously established sites identified in the Paria Hikers Guide. Campsites used during overnight vehicle tours of the Paria Plateau have not been established because current demand for these trips is low. Such sites would most likely be near the rim of the Vermilion Cliffs in a scenic location.

If overnight tours on the Paria Plateau are scheduled, the preferred method for choosing a campsite is use an existing site that has seen previous overnight camping use. If the applicant wishes to use a new, undisturbed site, the location must be approved in advance by the BLM Recreation Planner. This means that the location information, in the form of GPS coordinates, must be submitted at least one week prior to the trip's scheduled starting date (see stipulation #60).

Unless, otherwise specified, all trips are limited to a maximum of ten participants and two guides (see stipulation #62).

The following is a detailed list of trips the applicant would like to be permitted for:

Day Hiking:

1. Paria Canyon – Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness from Buckskin, Wire Pass, Middle Trail, Whitehouse, and Lee's Ferry trailheads.
2. Coyote Buttes South from the Paw Hole, Lone Tree, and Cottonwood Cove trailheads.
3. Cedar Mountain and West Clark Bench from various points off Hwy 89.
4. West Bench Pueblo public use site from BLM Road 1065.
5. Coyote Buttes North from Wire Pass and The Notch trailheads (Note: this area would not become valid until online permits for Coyote Buttes North are being operated under a lottery system).

Overnight Backpacking:

1. Paria Canyon – Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness from Buckskin, Wire Pass, Middle Trail, Lee's Ferry, and Whitehouse trailheads.

Vehicle Tours:

1. Honeymoon Trail from various points along BLM Road 1065.
2. Condor Viewing Site and West Bench Pueblo from BLM Road 1065.
3. Cedar Mountain and West Clark Bench from various points off Hwy 89 (see map).
4. Paria Plateau on various roads (see map).

Shuttles:

1. Trailhead shuttles between the following trailheads: Buckskin Gulch, Wire Pass, Middle Trail, Whitehouse, and Lee's Ferry.

Applicant: Paria Outpost and Outfitters

B. Conformance with the Land Use Plan (LUP) and Consistency with Related Subordinate Implementation Plans

LUP Name: Arizona Strip District Resource Management Plan
Date Approved: Jan 1992 (ASFORMP)

LUP Name: Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument Management Plan
Date Approved: Nov 1999 (GSENMMP)

LUP Name: Paria MFP (Kanab Field Office)
Date Approved: 1981

Other document: Vermilion Resource Area Implementation Plan for the Arizona Strip Approved Resource Management Plan. (VRAIP)
Date Approved: July 1992

Other document: Paria Canyon – Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Management Plan
Date Approved: Sept 1986 (PCVCWMP)

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUPs because it is specifically provided for in the following LUP decisions:

Paria MFP: R-2: Expand opportunities for visitor enjoyment and use of sightseeing attractions, consistent with resource capabilities and mandated protection requirements.

VRAIP: RR01: Consider all applications for special recreation permits - - - subject to the constraints of this plan and the environmental assessment for the proposed use.

VRAIP: RR03: Provide recreation settings where traditional, backcountry, extensive recreation activities such as camping, hunting, and sightseeing are possible and the experience opportunities for such activities are high.

PCVCWMP: Page 12, Commercial Use, Management Objective: Commercial use will be managed to allow outfitters and guides to meet public needs as appropriate when that use is consistent with the protection of the wilderness resource.

GSENMMP: OG-1: Outfitter and guide operations will be allowed throughout the Monument in compliance with the constraints of the zones and other Plan provisions.

C. Identify the applicable NEPA document(s) and other related documents that cover the proposed action.

List by name and date all applicable NEPA documents that cover the proposed action.

EA No. AZ-931-93-001: Special Recreation Permits for Commercial Activities on Public Lands in Arizona

D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria

1. Is the current proposed action substantially the same action (or is a part of that action) as previously analyzed?

☒ Yes

☐ No

The existing EA was written specifically for this type of recreational activity. While the EA applies to a large range of guided outdoor activities, hiking and backpacking are mentioned specifically in the introduction section of the document (page 1), and are analyzed in both of the alternatives.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the current proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, resource values, and circumstances?

☒ Yes

☐ No

There are two alternatives analyzed in the existing EA—the proposed action and no action.

Under the proposed action, SRPs would be issued on a case-by-case basis. The analysis states that resource impacts would be minimal because the BLM would have the ability to approve, deny, or modify a proposed operation, as well as modify or add to the list of stipulations that commercial operators must comply with. This offers improved resource protection over the no action alternative.

The alternative to the proposed action would be to not issue a permit. The existing EA states that denial of permits could increase illegal guiding activity and may hinder the BLM's ability to work with outfitters and monitor commercial activities. Unregulated activity could have greater resource impacts and create additional enforcement problems.

The range of alternatives analyzed in the existing EA are still valid under the current conditions and circumstances.

3. Is existing analysis adequate in light of any new information or circumstances (including, for example, riparian proper functioning condition [PFC] reports; rangeland health standards assessments; Unified Watershed Assessment categorizations; inventory and monitoring data; most recent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists of threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species; most recent BLM lists of sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that all new information and all new circumstances are insignificant with regard to analysis of the proposed action?

X Yes

No

The only changes that have happened since the existing EA was issued is the designation of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument in November of 2000, and the creation of the Fee Demonstration Project for the Paria Canyon – Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness in 1997. The Fee Demonstration Project has since become permanent and is now called the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).

The proposed hiking and guiding activities are consistent with the monument proclamation, interim monument management guidance, and the fee program rules and regulations for Paria Canyon/Coyote Buttes as defined under FLREA.

4. Do the methodology and analytical approach used in the existing NEPA document(s) continue to be appropriate for the current proposed action?

X Yes

No

Analysis methodologies for this type of activity have not changed since the existing EA was issued.

5. Are the direct and indirect impacts of the current proposed action substantially unchanged from those identified in the existing NEPA document(s)? Do the existing NEPA documents analyze impacts related to the current proposed action at a level of specificity appropriate to the proposal (plan level, programmatic level, project level)?

X Yes

No

The environmental impacts of the current proposed action would be similar to non-commercial hiking and backpacking. These impacts are identical to those identified in the Environmental Impacts section (pages 5-8) of the existing EA. Therefore, the existing analyses are adequate for the proposed action.

6. Can you conclude without additional analysis or information that the cumulative impacts that would result from implementation of the current proposed action are substantially unchanged from those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)?

X Yes

No

In the Cumulative Impacts section (pages 8-9), the existing EA recognizes that backcountry recreation is increasing as the population increases, and that many visitors may choose to hire a guide to ease trip planning and enhance their backcountry experience.

The proposed action would not result in a significant visitation increase to public lands, because the majority of the trips proposed would take place in the Paria Canyon/Coyote Buttes fee areas, which are already constrained by rigid visitor use limits. There could be a slight increase of use on Cedar Mountain and the Paria Plateau, but these areas are remote, rugged, and difficult to access. Cumulative impacts would be minimal.

The cumulative impact analysis in the existing EA is still valid.

7. Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current proposed action?

X Yes

No

The existing EA was widely distributed, including 550 copies to agencies, organizations, and individuals on the wilderness mailing list.

E. Interdisciplinary Analysis: Identify those team members conducting or participating in the preparation of this worksheet.

Name

Resource Represented

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Gloria Benson | Native American Coordinator |
| Tom Christensen | Recreation, Kanab Field Office |
| Tom Folks | Recreation, Arizona Strip Field Office |
| Laurie Ford | Lands/Realty/Minerals, Arizona Strip Field Office |
| Becky Hammond | Vermilion Cliffs National Monument Manager |
| Michael Herder | Wildlife, Arizona Strip Field Office |
| John Herron | Cultural, Arizona Strip Field Office |
| Lee Hughes | Plants, Arizona Strip Field Office |
| Ray Klein | Law Enforcement, National Park Service |
| John Logsdon | Law Enforcement, Vermilion Cliffs National Monument |
| Linda Price | Standards and Guides, Arizona Strip Field Office |
| Bob Sandberg | Range, Arizona Strip Field Office |
| Rex Smart | Kanab Field Office Manager |
| Richard Spotts | Environmental Coordinator, Arizona Strip Field Office |
| Ron Wadsworth | Law Enforcement, Arizona Strip Field Office |

F. Mitigation Measures: List any applicable mitigation measures that were identified, analyzed, and approved in relevant LUPs and existing NEPA document(s). List the specific mitigation measures or identify an attachment that includes those specific mitigation measures. Document that these applicable mitigation measures must be incorporated and implemented.

See attached stipulations.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that:

Plan Conformance:

- X This proposal conforms to the applicable land use plan.
- This proposal does not conform to the applicable land use plan

Determination of NEPA Adequacy

- X The existing NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of NEPA.
- The existing NEPA documentation does not fully cover the proposed action. Additional NEPA documentation is needed if the project is to be further considered.

Signature of the Responsible Official

Date

SPECIAL RECREATION PERMIT STIPULATIONS
for SRP #AZ-120-2005-0042
Paria Outpost and Outfitters

Failure to comply with the following stipulations can result in permit revocation

1. Any filming/photography of permitted activities that takes place with the express intent to sell the product back to the guided client(s) as souvenirs or training videos, etc. would be subject to a vending permit being included as part of the Special Recreation Permit. A separate Land Use Permit would be required for other commercial filming on public lands, defined in IM No. 2004-73 as, "The use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for news programs. For purposes of this definition, creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income."
2. The permittee shall comply with all Federal, State, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, orders, postings, or written requirements applicable to the area or operations covered by the Special Recreation Permit (SRP). The permittee shall ensure that all persons operating under the authorization have obtained all required Federal, State, and local licenses or registrations. The permittee shall make every reasonable effort to ensure compliance with these requirements by all agents of the permittee and by all clients, customers, participants, or spectators under the permittee's supervision.
3. Conviction of violating federal or state statutes relating to the resources on public land (cultural, wildlife laws, etc.) may cause existing permits to be suspended or cancelled.
4. A Special Recreation Permit authorizes special uses of the public lands and related public waters and, should circumstances warrant, the permit may be modified by the BLM at any time, including the amount of use. The authorized officer may suspend or terminate a SRP if necessary to protect public resources, health, safety, the environment, or noncompliance with permit stipulations. Actions by the BLM to suspend or terminate a SRP can be appealed.
5. If it is determined by BLM that a proposed activity related to a SRP may affect a species federally listed as threatened or endangered or its designated critical habitat, BLM must either deny the permit or consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for up to 180 days before rendering a decision. {BLM requests that permit holders notify the BLM Arizona Strip Field Office's wildlife team lead or the condor biologist if California condors visit their worksite while permitted activities are under way. BLM may request that project activities be modified, relocated, or delayed where adverse affects to condors may result. Use of non-lead ammunition is strongly encouraged for activities that involve use of firearms. Compliance with such requests is optional.}

6. SRP holders performing prohibited acts related to grazing management (43 CFR 4140.1) may be subject to civil penalties, as well as cancellation or suspension of their Special Recreation Permit. These prohibited acts include: installing, using, maintaining, modifying, and/or removing range improvements without authorization; cutting, burning, spraying, destroying, or removing vegetation without authorization; damaging or removing U.S. property without authorization; littering; failing to reclose any gate or other entry during periods of livestock use; and interfering with lawful uses or users including obstructing free transit through or over the public lands by force, threat, intimidation, signs, barriers, or locked gates.
7. In addition to civil and criminal penalties, prohibited acts for which existing SRP permits may be either suspended or cancelled also include violation of Federal or state laws pertaining to the: placement of poisonous bait or hazardous devices designed for the destruction of wildlife; application or storage of pesticides, herbicides, or other hazardous materials; pollution of water sources; illegal take, destruction or harassment, or aiding and abetting in the illegal take, destruction, or harassment of fish and wildlife resources; and illegal removal or destruction of archeological or cultural resources.
8. Convictions for violations of specific federal wildlife statutes such as the Bald Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), Airborne Hunting Act (16 U.S.C. 742 et seq.), or the Lacey Act (16 U.S.C. 3371 et seq.), will be grounds for BLM to reject applications for wildlife and hunting related SRPs. In the case of existing wildlife and hunting related SRPs, such convictions will result in suspension or cancellation of the permits by BLM.
9. BLM may suspend or cancel an existing SRP if the holder commits any of the acts prohibited in 43 CFR 8365 (Rules of Conduct), or violates any site specific rules posted in the area.
10. No value shall be assigned to or claimed for the permit, or for the occupancy or use of Federal lands or related waters granted thereupon. The permit privileges are not to be considered property on which the permittee shall be entitled to earn or receive any return, income, price or compensation. The use of a permit as collateral is not recognized by BLM.
11. Unless expressly stated, the SRP does not create an exclusive right of use of an area by the permittee. The permittee shall not interfere with other valid uses of the Federal land by other users. The United States reserves the right to use any part of the area for any purpose.
12. Permittee is responsible for knowing the location of special management areas, such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and designated wilderness areas, as well as the use restrictions that apply, and complying with those use restrictions.
13. The permittee or permittee's representative may not assign, contract, or

sublease any portion of the permit authorization or interest therein, directly or indirectly, voluntarily or involuntarily. However, the authorized officer may approve contracting of equipment or services in advance, if necessary to supplement a permittee's operations. Such contracting should not constitute more than half the required equipment or services for any one trip and the permittee must retain operational control of the permitted activity. If equipment or services are contracted, the permittee shall continue to be responsible for compliance with all stipulations and conditions of the permit.

14. SRP's for commercial recreation uses requiring a license from the State (i.e., outdoor youth programs, hunting guides, etc.) will be valid only when accompanied by a valid State license.
15. All advertising and representations made to the public and the authorized officer must be accurate. Although the addresses and telephone numbers of the BLM may be included in advertising materials, official agency symbols may not be used. The permittee shall not use advertising that attempts to portray or represent the activities as being conducted by the BLM. The permittee may not portray or represent the permit fee as a special Federal user's tax. The permittee must furnish the authorized officer with any current brochure and price list if requested by the authorized officer.
16. The permittee must assume responsibility for inspecting the permitted area for any existing or new hazardous conditions, e.g., trail and route conditions, land slides, avalanches, rocks, changing water or weather conditions, falling limbs or trees, submerged objects, hazardous wildlife, or other hazards that present risks for which the permittee is responsible.
17. In the event of default on any mortgage or other indebtedness, such as bankruptcy, creditors shall not succeed to the operating rights or privileges of the permittee's SRP.
18. The permittee cannot, unless specifically authorized, erect, construct, or place any building, structure, or other fixture on public lands. Upon the permittees leaving the public lands, the lands must be restored to as nearly as possible to pre-existing conditions. If rehabilitation is required with seeding or the planting of vegetation, a BLM approved rehabilitation plan will be required and native species will be used, whenever possible.
19. Food, water, and/or equipment caches will not be allowed unless prior approval is obtained from BLM's authorized officer. Location of proposed caches must be identified in the permittee's approved operating plan.
20. The permittee must present or display a copy of the Special Recreation Permit to an authorized officer's representative, or law enforcement personnel upon request. If required, the permittee must also display a copy of the permit or other identification tag on equipment, especially full sized vehicles and ATVs, used during the period of authorized use. The permittee and his/her agents must have with them a copy of the permit, including stipulations, when in the field and doing business or conducting

operations related to this permit.

21. When contacted by law enforcement personnel, the permittee and their agents shall identify themselves as SRP holders or agents operating under a permit.
22. The authorized officer, or other duly authorized representative of the BLM, may examine any of the records or other documents related to the permit, the permittee or the permittee's operator, employee, or agent for up to 3 years after expiration of the permit.
23. BLM reserves the right to check the public record for law convictions of any SRP applicant, permit holder, or agent.
24. The permittee must submit a Post-Use Report to the authorized officer within 30 days after the use season. This report will be used to determine if additional fees are required of the permittee based upon total permitted use. For hunting and fishing outfitters, the report is due by January 31 for every year the permit is in effect. If the permittee desires, use reports may be submitted periodically throughout the permit period.
25. The permittee may be required to furnish written permission from private property/landowners whose property/land/water is affected by the use associated with the permit.
26. The permittee must submit a Post Use Report to the Authorized Officer for every year the permit is in effect. If the post use report is not received by the established deadline, the permit will be suspended and or fines assessed.
27. The applicant/permittee is required to provide the Authorized Officer with a copy of a valid insurance policy or proof thereof covering the periods of use prior to being issued a SRP authorizing any use. The U.S. Government and the permittee must be named as additional insured on the policy. Permittee must keep insurance in effect; during any period when the insurance is not in effect or cancelled, the SRP is suspended.
28. All signs placed on public lands by the permittee must be authorized by BLM in writing. Permittee shall not construct cairns, use flagging, or paint to mark trails, unless specified in their permit. All signs and all flagging must be removed from public lands at the end of the use period.
29. Collection of prehistoric or historic artifacts is prohibited on Federal Lands and is prosecutable under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. (Historic artifacts are those more than 50 years old). Disturbance, defacement, or excavation of prehistoric and historic sites is also prohibited. Disturbance of human graves of natives is a violation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.
30. Harassment of livestock, wildlife, wild horses or burros, or destruction of private and public improvements such as fences and gates is prohibited. Gates will be left open or

closed, as they are found.

31. The permittee will practice proper precautions for noxious weed spread using certified weed-free feed and bedding for livestock and/or dogs. In addition, all machinery (street legal motorized vehicles, tractors, non-street legal all terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, etc) that has been used outside the Arizona Strip must be cleaned prior to use on the Arizona Strip in order to prevent the possible introduction and spread of noxious weeds.
32. All motor vehicle use will comply with applicable off-highway vehicle regulations.
33. Permittees shall not leave personal property unattended longer than {ten days} unless otherwise authorized.
34. The permittee is at all times responsible for the actions of himself, his employees, and guests in connection with the authorized operations, and shall not cause a public disturbance or engage in activities which create a hazard or nuisance.
35. Permittee shall not construct new trails, or maintain existing trails without written authorization.
36. The permittee shall notify the authorized officer of any accident which occurs while involved in activities authorized by this permit which results in: death, personal injury requiring hospitalization or emergency evacuation, or in property damage greater than \$2,500. Reports must be submitted to BLM within 48 hours in the case of death or injury, and within 10 days in accidents involving property damage.
37. Use of explosives, pyrotechnics, and fireworks is prohibited.
38. Shooting at rocks, signs, trees, or non-game animals for target practice is prohibited.
39. Sheep species are not allowed for pack use.
40. If a permittee is found to not be in compliance with any of the standard, specialized, and general stipulations listed and included on his/her SRP, the authorized officer may suspend or cancel the permit.

OVERNIGHT CAMPING STIPULATIONS:

41. Once established, all camps, including base camps (camps used for more than three nights and typically the point from which other operations related to the SRP are based) and smaller camps, should be clearly identified with the name of the permittee and the SRP number.

42. Leave No Trace” principles must be followed. (See enclosed reference materials)
43. Arizona Revised Statute 17-308 states that it is unlawful for a person to camp within one-fourth mile (1320 feet) of a natural water hole containing water or a man-made watering facility containing water in such a manner that wildlife or domestic stock will be denied access to the only reasonably available water. This regulation is enforced by the State of Arizona and is also enforceable by BLM using 43 CFR 9264.1. 43
44. All base and smaller camps will be located at least 200 feet from any known archaeological sites, including prehistoric camps, rock shelters, caves, and historic buildings.
45. All camps and use areas will be maintained in a neat and clean condition with no litter.
46. All noncombustible refuse and all unburned combustible refuse must be carried out of the area and disposed of in a county approved disposal site. Burying garbage is prohibited.
47. A portable toilet will be required at vehicle accessible base camps and/or base camps with a group size greater than eight. Portable toilets are the preferred method for human waste disposal and must be emptied only at approved sites. At non-vehicle accessible camps and when the group size is less than eight, group latrines will be located no closer than 200 feet from water sources and active dry washes on sites that maximize direct sunlight. The hole excavated for the latrine will be 8-12 inches deep and will be completely filled in and disguised when camp is broken.
48. No person or persons shall camp or otherwise occupy one area on public land within the Arizona Strip for longer than 14 consecutive days in any 28-day period. Any site on public land within 30 air miles constitutes the same area for purposes of this rule, except persons occupying a regular campsite within the Virgin River Canyon Recreation Area are exempt from this rule. However, exemptions to this rule may be authorized by the BLM Authorized Officer, if he/she is notified in advance of anticipated base camp stays of greater than 14 days. This notification must be given to BLM prior to the 14th day of occupancy and must be approved by the BLM Authorized Officer.
49. Campsites to be used on vehicle tours or backpacking trips must be identified prior to the first trip, or any time a new location is desired, and their locations given to BLM Arizona Strip representative.

STIPULATIONS ON THE USE OF FIRE and FIRE SAFETY:

50. The permittee may use only dead and down wood for campfires (unless otherwise directed). Cutting or removing any live vegetation or standing dead vegetation is prohibited.

51. Camp and cooking fires are permitted unless otherwise posted during periods of wildfire danger or for other circumstances. The use of camp stoves and fire pans is strongly encouraged.
52. The permittee must use existing campfire circles when they exist, rather than construct new ones. If no existing fire circles, sites should be selected that can be "naturalized" at departure.
53. Camp fires will be away from trees, shrubs and other vegetation. Do not build fires next to rocks and avoid the need to encircle your fire with stones.
54. The permittee must take all reasonable precautions to prevent wild land fires.
55. The permit holder is hereby advised that in time of severe fire danger or other emergencies, in order to protect federal resources, BLM may close large areas to the public. This permit does not entitle the holder to an exception to emergency closures.
56. Fires will not be left unattended. Fires must be dead out when camp is left. Permittee may be held responsible for fire suppression costs resulting from wildfire caused by permittee, employees, or clients.
57. Wildfires caused by permitted use should be reported immediately to the nearest BLM office. Permittee is responsible for informing employees and clients of the current fire danger and required precautions that may be placed in effect by BLM or the State.

**SPECIAL STIPULATIONS THAT APPLY TO THE VERMILION CLIFFS
NATIONAL MONUMENT:**

58. Permittee may not clean out stock trucks or trailers on the Monuments.
59. Within the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, collection of Monument resources, objects, rocks, petrified wood, fossils, plants, parts of plants, animals, fish, insects, or other invertebrate animals, parts of animals, and other items is prohibited. This SRP does not give authorization to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument, or to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.
60. If overnight tours on the Paria Plateau are scheduled, the preferred method for choosing a campsite is use an existing site that has seen previous overnight camping use. If the applicant wishes to use a new, undisturbed site, the location must be approved in advance by the BLM Recreation Planner. The location information, in the form of GPS coordinates, must be submitted at least one week prior to the trip's scheduled starting date.

**SPECIAL STIPULATIONS THAT APPLY TO THE PARIA CANYON-VERMILION
CLIFFS WILDERNESS:**

61. A human waste bag will be provided for each customer at overnight camps in Paria Canyon. All bags must be packed out of the wilderness and properly disposed of in a trash receptacle.
62. The group size is limited to a maximum of ten, except under the following conditions: When non-commercial visitors contact the permittee and wish to purchase guiding services on a non-commercial permit the visitors have already obtained, the permittee does not count against the group size limit, and therefore does not need to acquire a permit for themselves.
63. No permits are reserved for commercial use. If the permittee chooses to obtain a permit in advance, they must obtain a permit for both themselves and their clients and pay for the fees in advance.
64. Campfires are prohibited.
65. Individual Special Recreation Permits for the areas of Paria Canyon, Coyote Buttes North and Coyote Buttes South are not refundable.

SPECIAL STIPULATIONS THAT APPLY TO VEHICLE TOURS:

66. Permittee is responsible for the proper cleanup of all trash, vehicle fluid (including, but limited to, fuel, motor oil, hydraulic fluid, gear oil, and coolants), vehicle parts, etc., prior to submission of the Post-Use Report and prior to the release of any required posted bond.
67. Inflicting damage to live standing trees is prohibited. The use of fabric tow straps when using trees as winch anchor points is required in order to protect the tree bark.